

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIL--NO. 86.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 10,494.

HALE BROS. & CO.

IT IS TRUE

THAT

Prices Are Being Slaughtered

AT

HALE BROS.  
GREAT



New York and Eastern-bought Drives!

It is true we have bought largely; it is a fact we own these SPECIALITIES at much less than regular market value. Our FIVE BUYERS, located at the various Eastern and Western Markets, have not failed to improve the opportunities which the depressed condition of the Market has afforded them. The consequence is that TO-DAY we are loaded with Goods, bought at the right time and at prices which have touched the lowest water mark. It may be readily understood why our firm has had so many chances to obtain goods at such fearful reductions from former prices, by simply remembering that our House buys for CASH, and in larger quantities than any one retail firm can handle to advantage. Hence, our account has been eagerly sought by Houses desiring to turn their goods into ready money. The people of this valley and State can bear testimony to the fact that we are to-day sharing our advantages with the many, and we think we will receive the support of all who are desirous of making every dollar count as much as possible. It is our intention that HALE BROS.' GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF NEW YORK AND EASTERN-BOUGHT DRIVES shall be cherished in the memory of all CASH BUYERS. We would say to each and to everyone: Make a careful examination of our assortment, and obtain our quotations before making any purchases. Do not stand in your own light, but come at once.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY GIFT!

Wine of the Elite  
UNEXCELSO FOR  
DELICACY  
PURITY &  
DRYNESS EQUALDANTY  
AND SUPERIOR TO  
THE MOST IMPORTED BRANDS  
E. G. H. & CO. ONLY PRODUCERS OF  
NATURAL SPARKLING WINES  
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

If intended for friends East, we can deliver from our New York Agency, where we have a stock of CHAMPAGNE, and a limited number of cases of ASSORTED STILL WINES on hand for that purpose.

MILLINERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MRS. KATZENSTEIN, THE LEADING MILLiner, is receiving daily all the Novelties in her line. The Styles are New and Novel, and with the latest in Sewing Machines, the latest in Crocheting, and the latest in Crocheting. Ladies, you are specially invited to call and examine, as it is no trouble to show the goods. Remember, 605 J street.

JOHN T. STOLL,  
Wholesale Saddlery.

DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Full and Complete Lines of Saddlery, Harness,  
Leathers, Whips, Lashes, Bits, Horse and  
Saddle Blankets, of varied styles, Vacuoso  
Satinettes, Etc., etc.

Manufacturer

Of Custom-made Harness; superior grades of Collars; Snake-whips; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles; Turf Goods of every description; First Premium Saddle Trees, Etc., Etc.

Guaranteed Quality and Price, and an inspection of my large stock will amply repay purchasers.

No. 610 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

G. GRIFFITHS,  
PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS,

PENRYN, CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND  
GREATEST QUANTITY OF  
Pacific Coast and Northern Granite  
Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made  
to order.

Gravestones Cut, Dressed  
and Polished to Order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINAHALL  
(SUCCESSIONS TO ACKERMAN),  
629 J STREET

920 and 922 Seventh st., Sacramento,  
Are making the Grandest Display of

Xmas Novelties

Ever made in Sacramento. All the European and Eastern Markets have been ransacked to make our store the most attractive on the coast.

\$100,000  
WORTH OF GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT  
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,  
CONSISTING OF:

Faience Ware,  
Haviland,  
Fine Decorated  
Dinner and Tea Sets;  
Rich Bohemian Glassware,  
American Ware,  
Fine Cut Glassware;  
Albums,  
Ladies' Hand-bags,  
Comb and Brush Cases,  
Xmas Cards;  
Bisque,  
Rogers' Goods,  
Silverware, etc.

We are offering the following SPECIALS  
this week:

French China Decorated Mugs, 5, 10, 15  
Rich Decorated China Mugs and Saucers,  
25, 30, 50 and 75 cents.  
French China Decorated Cream Pitchers, 25  
cents.  
Fine Bohemian Ware (raised flowers), 25, 50 and  
100 cents.  
Toilet Sets (consisting of Two Cologne Bottles  
and Puff Box), 50 cents, \$1 and \$1.50.  
Beautiful Decorated French China Cuspidors  
(former price, \$1.75), only \$1.  
6/4 French China Plates, only \$1 per set.  
7/4 French China Plates, only \$1.10 per set.  
8/4 French China Plates, only \$1.25 per set.  
Fine French China Dinner Sets (12 pieces),  
Beautiful Decorated French China Dinner Sets  
(16 pieces), \$37.50.  
Queen Anne Square Pattern Dinner Sets, \$15.  
Ironstone Dinner Sets (12 pieces), only \$9.  
Decorated Tea Sets (something nice), only \$4.50.

Glassware.  
We have the largest and most varied stock of  
any house in town.  
Crystal Goblets, 35 cents per set.  
Crystal Tumblers, 25 cents per set.  
Four-piece Glass Sets, 35 cents.  
One-half Gallon Pitcher, 50 cents.  
And all other kinds of Glassware at compara-  
tively low prices.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, Etc.  
Our Lamps are to be appreciated. Our  
Lamps are the healthiest, BRISTOL BRASS  
LIBRARY LAMPS (completed), with Fireless  
Burner, 14 inch Porcelain Shade and Crys-  
tals, only \$6.50.

SILVERWARE.  
We have made special arrangements with  
G. Frank Smith, of San Francisco, to have  
exclusively, getting an additional 10 per  
cent, and we propose to give the benefit to our  
customers. Call and see our stock.

Irregularities in the Office of the First  
Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.—At a meet-  
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### THEY NEITHER TOIL NOR SPIN.

Their neither toll nor spin, they wear Their lives without a care! A pair, when the Master's feet Were set amid their perfume sweet. The summer hills rejoice to see Their carven censers swing like fire. They wait within the gates of dawn 'Till all the watching stars are gone, Then open eyes of honey-dew, To greet the morn's returning hue. O fair, white virgins, clothed in white; O Lilles, fresh from looms of light, I dearly love you, for the word That stirs you, noted of the King. I love you when, in gold and red, The sunset colors o'er you spread; Or when, like fairy salls of snow, The river rocks you, red and ro. You are the Master's flowers to me; His smile upon your grace I see. My transient disconsolers I hush, But my garment's hem ye brush. And everywhere your fragrance brings This message from the King of Kings. -We neither toll nor spin, and ye who toll, mind can't a grain of dust, Both a haloed are of trus. Oh, pause and hear the Father say His angels are your guides to-day! -While worlds in matchless order move, Ye shall not slip from sovereign love; For He who bids the planets sweep, Cares for the tiniest babe asleep. -Margaret E. Gaugler.

### A CLOD OF THE VALLEY.

How sad the hills were in the sunset! Ruth Allen always thought so, and yet she loved to stand and look at them, as poets love pain and musicians love minor chords in music. She had little time even for this sorrowful pleasure, for she was the hard-working wife of a New England farmer; and if she knew the hills well, it was not from sitting before them with camp-stool and easel and trying to make their portraits, as a more fortunate woman with just her soul might have done, but from the chance glimpses that she caught of them all hours.

She knew them well, for instance, at 4 o'clock in the morning. She was up then, beginning to get breakfast, and she saw the sun kiss the hill-tops and the day break forth into joy, and she heard the birds say good morning to each other. But the morning gladness found much answer in her heart. Morning meant little to her except getting up before she was half rested, and beginning another hard day's work.

Sometimes on Sundays, when her day of comparative leisure came, her faith seemed kindled by the morning light, and she felt in some vague way which she could not have put into words, that on these hill-tops an unclouded soul might poised its moment for a last look at this old, familiar earth, full of plowed fields and mown meadows, and toiling men and women—a last look and then fly, fly, on up, away, into what glories she hardly dared to think, only the dim vision of them quickened her spirit, made her draw a long breath as if the freedom and the flight were begun already.

But these visions were only born on Sunday mornings; and at night she never saw anything in the hills but a place for graves. Perhaps she loved them best in that aspect. She had, by the time the hard day was done, no wings wherewith to fly, even in thought—no energy of desire to carry her soul upward. She longed only that some deep place of rest should open to her, and infold her, and let her sleep, sleep, sleep, and no cock should ever crow, and somebody else, not she, should get the early breakfast for the farm hands, who were always so hungry.

This very day she had given them five meals—their breakfast at 5 o'clock in the morning, a luncheon to carry in the fields with them, and a midday dinner, afternoon luncheon, and now, at last, she had set out their hearty cold supper in the long-lit kitchen, and she might stand while they ate it, she thought, and see the last ray of the sunset fade and die behind those western hills, and breathe for a few minutes freely. But just exactly then came her husband's voice:

"Ruth, I wish you'd come and make me a cup of tea."

For a moment she thought she hated him. She will never forget that one moment of mad rebellion. What had she ever married him, for she wondered. Great, strong lumbering man, who never cared to look at sunset and didn't know what it was to be tired. A clo of the valley—yes, a clo. She had caught the words from somewhere, and she said them over with much satisfaction. And yet she had loved him, and could but have sent her thoughts backward.

He had been young and strong and handsome, with a good farm of his own, which his grandfather had left him; and Ruth, lonely orphan as she was, had been proud enough when he chose her out from among the other girls and asked her to be his wife. She seldom thought now of the young romance that clothed those far off days. Ten hard working years since had put romance effectually to flight. They say a time comes at the end of life when we remember all things, and the far off seems the near. Perhaps in that twilight time, when the soul is gathering up its possessions and getting ready to depart, Ruth would remember, and walk again in the fields of memory, where she had been joyously wood and grassy glades. They seemed off to the right, like the now-familiar fields. She returned reluctantly toward the house. There was no grave, as yet, ready for her among the hills, and until she should find one, evidently there was no rest.

Tea, indeed! Was not the cold supper good enough this hot night, and with quarts of milk to drink if they wanted it? She went to the back door, and Tom stood there leaning against it. Perhaps he was not quite so dull as she had been thinking him. He perceived the weary reluctance with which she came, and he said, kindly: "It's too bad, Ruth! I did hate to ask you to make a fire again; but I can't eat and the shakes have got hold of me. I've been working down in the marshy dead, and I suppose I have not been quite well within her after all. Still, I suppose, to his side, and she could feel how it was trembling. His teeth chattered, and yet his hands seemed to burn when she touched them. Her nature was one quick to take alarm. She was intensely frightened.

"I am afraid your very sick," she said; but he managed to laugh and say: "No, he had got a bad chill, but her good tea would set him up, and he should be all right in the morning."

Ruth made the tea. Hot and strong it was, but it did not warm away that terrible internal chill. She watched all night beside him; and strangely enough, the one thought that kept her company and would not be got rid of was that she had called him, to herself, a clo of the valley. What if that was a prophecy, and if he would never get well again? But again, not only a clo among cloes, and then her great would spring rank above him! She kept saying to herself, by way of comfort, that she had been a good wife to him. It was only that lately she had had to work so hard that she had forgotten to love him. Surely she could forgive herself for that? And yet, deep down underneath all her thoughts, she knew that she could not forgive herself, and that, if Tom died, her sin would be hateful in her sight forever.

He grew worse through the night. Tomorrow he began to mutter disconnected words. Sometimes he would groan weakly and say something that would show to listening Ruth that, if his life had been hard, so also had his. He had been

working beyond his strength, just as she had beyond her weakness, to bring plentiful tribute to that deity of thrift and saving before which the New England farmer so often bows down and worships, though he calls his god by another name when he says his prayers.

With the early morning Ruth sent for the village doctor. The good old man looked grave. Tom had been working too hard, and the malaria in the marsh meadow had soaked into him, when he was tired and could not resist it, and he was in for run of typhus.

"But, Tom!" said Ruth. "I know what you are, I know what you are."

With the light shock it had dropped some drops from it into a spoonful of water, and made her take them before he answered her. Then he said: "You must see that he doesn't die. I shan't send a nurse for him, for no one else will take such care of him as you will. But you must give all your time to him. I'll send Matilda Fosdick to do your work. She is stronger than you are, and she'll be glad of a place, for I happen to know she is out of one just now, and she hasn't a drop of lazy blood in her veins."

"But, doctor, she wants high wages. I can't afford—"

The doctor cut her short. "You can afford anything, I take it, better than that! Tom should die, and it's your business to keep him alive, and to think about that, and when he die—"

Dr. Holt had his way—he usually did, and before noon Matilda Fosdick was quietly getting the men's dinner, and Ruth was watching beside her husband, in the cool, shadowy chamber, where she had slept a many short nights through beside him, to waken tired and self-possessed at the crowing of the morning cock, and begin her work again.

She never remembered now whether she was tired or not. She had only one thousand—would Tom live, or would he go to that wide-armed infinite rest of which she used to dream, and leave her to be that lonefrest of God's poor creatures, a childless widow? Tom did not know her at all in those long watches. Sometimes he would call her, and then he would say, "She can't come; she's always busy." Poor Ruth!

"I'm very sorry for her, though it all, Ruth thought, though she had never been sorry for him. Surely he had not meant to be unkink only that it was the custom of the farmers' wives to do their own work, when they were young and well, and to toil indoors even more steadily than their husbands did in plow field or hay field. In all, Ruth's case she had been a kind of mistake. She should have been born in another world, where people made poems, and pictures and music, and she would have found some part for herself to take there; for surely, she had not been suited—she, with her light figure, and her haunting black eyes and her low voice, like the voices that speak to us in dreams—for a life of toil and toil, beginning at 4 o'clock in the morning, and ending only at bedtime, a life of cooking and washing, and making butter and soap on kitchen floors. And she loved Tom. She had forgotten that she loved him when he was busy and strong, and she was busy and tired; and she remembered it well enough now, when he lay there burned up with fever, and more likely than not never to speak to her again.

Once she went away from his bedside, at midnight, and looked out of the window at the hills she loved. The moon was in the west and it hung low over the hilltops, and would lose him this forever, and never find him again in the whole of long eternity, because she had not loved him enough? Just then his voice reached her, and it sounded like the voice that had wakened her in summer twilights of long ago. "Pretty little Ruth," it said. "Come, Ruth."

Was he, then, same as last, and did he know her? She went to the bed, and the light of the night lamp shown upon her face. Tom glanced at her eagerly, and then an impatient look came into his eyes.

"I wanted Ruth," he said, "my little Ruth; but she is always too busy to come, always—"

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1854

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

### SAFECO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

### THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 $\frac{1}{4}$  for 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 113 $\frac{1}{4}$  for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 108 $\frac{1}{4}$  for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 85 $\frac{1}{4}$  for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; silver bars, 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Silver in London, 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; consuls, 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 5 per cent United States bonds, extended, 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 122 $\frac{1}{4}$  for 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 87 cents.

The suspension of work below the 2700-foot levels at the north end Comstock mines is having an unfavorable effect on prices in San Francisco. The figures yesterday showed a reduction of 10 to 50c, as compared with Thursday morning.

The dynamite explosion at Stratford, N. H., Thursday night, killed two persons and wounded seven others.

Blaine left New York for Washington yesterday.

Irregularities are charged in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department.

Cleveland has declined an invitation to attend the carnival at Montreal.

The franchise bill was read a third time and passed in the English House of Lords yesterday.

Messages of war for China are being shipped from England.

Malignant diphtheria is causing serious mortality in Ontario.

M. Schenck has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1853, and M. Doucet Vice-President.

The burning of a cotton mill at Farnsworth, Eng., yesterday, caused a loss of \$200,000.

During the past seven days 294 failures occurred in the United States and 26 in Canada.

The five convicted polygamists were sentenced yesterday at Prescott, A. T., to both fine and imprisonment.

Salomon Torres and Jose M. Soto were executed yesterday at Salinas, Monterey County, for the murder of a Chinaman.

A house was burned at Lodi, San Joaquin county, Thursday night.

The night clerk of the Railroad Hotel at North Platte, Neb., shot himself Wednesday.

Rose Massey, the actress, has been granted a divorce from her husband.

Alex. R. Boder, of West Virginia, has been appointed Fardon Clerk of the Department of Justice.

A falling floor at Geneva, N. Y., killed one man, fatally wounded one and bruised seven others.

Frank Parco has been found guilty of murder at San Andras, Calaveras county, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The strike of coal miners in Colorado is spreading into New Mexico.

R. T. Pickett, a pioneer of 1849, died yesterday in Sonoma.

The Irrigation Convention is still in session at Fresno.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to incarceate John McCullough in an asylum.

A fire at Breckinridge, Col., last evening, destroyed twenty buildings in the heart of town.

The postoffice at Joyful, Kern county, has been discontinued.

The nomination of Wright Leroy, for the murder of Nicholas Skerrett in San Francisco, has been postponed until January 2d.

### THE CHRONICLE, THE RAILROADS, AND THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

If the political utterances of the San Francisco Chronicle had any weight with the public, it would not be its fault if the railroad corporations of the State should sooner or later change their present attitude of neutrality concerning the Senatorial contest. If the Chronicle was possessed of one tithe of the political influence it arrogates to itself its present efforts would force upon the railroads the alternative of an apparent public repudiation or the adoption of measures to defeat that species of injurious wrong. Among the fruits of the political victory won by the Republicans of this State in the November election is the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. James T. Farley. The party in this State has many distinguished leaders, several of whom now aspire to the high office placed within their reach by its success. The public and private records of these gentlemen are thoroughly familiar to the seventy-nine members of the Legislature, upon whom devolves the constitutional prerogative of electing a Senator in Congress for this State. It is certainly doing no violence to fair and legitimate presumption to assume that the Republican majority in the Legislature, by reason of its intelligence and probity, is fully equal to the task of selecting from among the aspirants a worthy representative of this commonwealth in the highest councils of the nation. The Chronicle has essayed the task of establishing a journalistic dictatorship for the Republican party in this State.

The leading aspirants for Senatorial honors are ex-Senator A. A. Sargent and ex-Governor George C. Perkins. The Chronicle has singled out as the victim of malignant abuse and irresponsible vilification ex-Senator Sargent. Its capacity for unspecific defamation and its genius for personal vilification will not be denied. Of its ability in this direction, Governor Perkins has already enjoyed an experience. During the campaign which resulted in his triumphant election as Governor of this State, he was the victim of the most unwarranted vilification and abuse that has ever disgraced journalism in this State. At that time the Chronicle was engaged in running an independent Chronicle party, which had its birth in the office of that journal, and which was designed to serve the part in a journalistic outfit of a political drab. Governor Perkins was accorded the vindication of a splendid popular majority, and the Chronicle, which had assailed him to its full capacity for vituperation and mendacity, experienced a corresponding repudiation. But vituperation is forever blind to the full significance of rebuke, and notwithstanding its crushing and humiliating defeat, the Chronicle proceeded to incubate a city charter for the city in which it is published, and it was rejected at a special charter election by a majority of 16,000 in a total vote of less than 20,000. These instances of popular repudiation were but preludes to a continuous line which have followed them up in rapidly recurring succession. In the municipal election held last month there were two candidates especially ob-

nious to the Chronicle, and who had fallen heir to its malignant resentment. The one was Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, candidate for County Coroner; the other was J. J. Flynn, candidate for County Clerk. It is needless to say both were elected, the former by a majority so large as to give to his opponents the ludicrous appearance of having been literally snowed under. Illustrating the adage that "fools will enter in where angels fear to tread," the Chronicle obeys the promptings of an old and chronic malice toward ex-Senator Sargent, and, apparently unmindful of the consideration that its opposition to Sargent—if it can be any possibility supposed to have any effect upon the result—will inure to the benefit of the only other candidate who possesses a reasonable chance of success, and whom it so recently denounced as guilty of every conceivable species of moral, political and civil crime. But, notwithstanding the insignificance of the Chronicle's utterances upon this or any other subject, its attempt to drag the railroad into participating in this Senatorial contest is noteworthy. Between high-minded, just, honorable and able men capable of serving the Commonwealth efficiently, and according to all interests just and honorable treatment—the railroad companies can by no possibility have a choice. Happily no man sharing the sentiments of malignity professed by the Chronicle toward transportation interests, or who, if elected, would prostitute the office to any purposes of unreasoning hostility toward these interests, can receive an election to the position of United States Senator from this State. But the Chronicle is seeking to attach to the contest the significance of a general railroad issue, hoping by the defeat of the candidate it opposes to produce the appearance of a public reputation of railroad interests, and a corresponding vindication of its own course. If this action on the part of the Chronicle could have any effect, it would be in the direction of forcing the railroad companies to considerations of self-respect and self-defense—to take effective measures to protect themselves against such a result. It has not been, and cannot be shown, that the selection of any one of the candidates will have the slightest influence in determining the course of national legislation on any question growing out of any real or pretended transportation issues. There is no sense in which the choice of a United States Senator from among the candidates now before the public involves the solution of any transportation problems. The Chronicle has not offered one word of evidence tending to establish the conclusion that any railroad issue enters into the contest either directly or remotely. It simply reiterates with stupid monotony the charge that the railroad corporations of the State are supporting Mr. Sargent's candidacy and demands his defeat at the hands of the Republican majority of the Legislature. By such indirect means it evidently hopes to produce the appearance of a public vindication of the general course of the Chronicle, and a co-relative repudiation of railroad corporations. That its design in this is to force the railroads into active participation in the Senatorial fight is glaringly apparent, but not more apparent or obvious than that it will fail in this undertaking. The seventy-nine Republican members of the Legislature, upon whom will devolve the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Farley, will make that choice from among the distinguished leaders of the Republican party, wholly uninfluenced by the course of the Chronicle in the premises. That paper has long since lost capacity to either injure or promote the political fortunes of men. It has experienced more frequent, more signal and more pronounced repudiation at the hands of this people than any other journal ever published within the borders of this commonwealth. There is no surer road to public confidence than to have earned its hostility, while its support is the certain calamitous precursor of political death.

### INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS REGARDING OUR MAIL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General, to be presented by the President to Congress to-day, shows that the total expenditures for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1884, was \$46,404,969.65, and the income \$43,338,127.08. Thus the outgo was \$3,066,833.57 in excess of the revenue. In addition to this there are outstanding liabilities amounting to \$37,471.04, and these are credited to the Pacific Railroad Companies for service the sum of \$1,260,179.51. These make the cost of the service over the revenues of the department \$5,204,484.12. When the vast extent of the territory over which mail routes are maintained is considered, and the fact recalled that the charges for the home service is uniform regardless of distance or difficulties of transportation, it cannot be said that the excess of outgo is great. The theory upon which the postal service is conducted is not that of self-support. The most that has been aimed at is to make it as nearly independent as may be. With the reduction of postage and the extension and increase of mail lines, it might reasonably have been expected that the shortage would have been greater. The revenue for 1884 was \$2,170,665.53 less than for 1883. But it is important to know that \$18,599.62 of the shortage is due to the payment of liabilities of previous years. Or, in other words, exclusive of the railroad credits the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were \$47,224,560.27. There was paid to Postmaster \$608,436.41 more than in the previous year, or \$333,830.87 in excess of the appropriation made by Congress. This deficiency was unavoidable, because the law allows Postmaster to retain their compensation out of the proceeds of their office, before turning over the surplus to the Government. The Postmaster-General estimates the receipts for the ensuing fiscal year at \$51,272,829, and that the expenditures will be \$56,099.169.50, so that there will be a deficiency to be supplied by Congress of \$4,826.349.

Figures are exhibited in detail, and by comparison, to show that expectation has not been disappointed relative to the results of the lowering of the postage rate from three to two cents. The loss of revenue, when that factor is considered, and the regular increase of expenditure over income irrespective of the decreased rate,

has also been taken into account, has not been nearly so great as there was reason to have anticipated, while the experiment has shown that the reduced rate has greatly stimulated correspondence and led to a large substitution of sealed letters for open circulars and postal cards. It has resulted in a great decrease in the number of insufficiently-prepaid letters deposited in letter-carrier Postoffices for mailing to other places, thus saving a great deal of trouble to Postmasters and great delay in the transmission of letters, to say nothing of the annoyance to both senders and receivers of letters.

The Postmaster-General is convinced of the wisdom and economy of the letter-carrier system, as increasing accuracy and the roughness of delivery, diminishing the number of dead letters and diverting to the Postoffice many letters that would otherwise be delivered by private express and messengers. It also stimulates mail and local correspondence and increases the postage on the latter. It is recommended, and we think with wise force, that the carrier system be extended to permit aggregation of the population of several small communities situated near and contiguous to each other, to fill the requirement of 20,000 of the Revised Statutes, and the fine will be greater fools than one would dare suggest if, once installed, they do not find it impossible to complete the task in less than four years.

### A STRANGE COMMENTARY.

Referring to the raids of Oklahoma Payne and his fanatical followers, over whom this desperado exercised such a strong influence, the Secretary of War, in his report, says: "Information received at the War Department indicates that the present leader of these intruders is an adventurer who has found a profitable source of money-making in organizing colonies to go into the Territory. As I have heretofore stated, the only penalty for the offense committed by him and those whom he induces into joining these colonies, is the fine which may be imposed under Section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, and the fine cannot be collected; and I renew my recommendation that an amendment of the statute be made to provide for imprisonment, as it is believed that such a punishment would prevent his vexatious raids, and save a very large expenditure now incurred in the movement of troops employed in executing the law." Probably never before in the history of the country has the head of a department of the Government been called upon to move Congress to enact a law intended solely to defeat the vicious aims of one man who defied the statutes and the army, and laughed at the power of the Government to prevent his depredations. A few days ago Payne fell dead. But the remarks of the Secretary apply to the lieutenant of Payne, who is quite as much a rascal as was his late principal. There are some six hundred members of the fanatical gang, who will consider Payne's spirit as still leading them. Singular as it may seem, there are large numbers of people in the United States who maintain that these rascals are in the right, and that the Indians occupying the Indian Territory, guaranteed to them by the solemn deed and treaty of the Government, have no rights whatever to the stage of juvenile ailments, and should be made to carry the blame for the sins of the author of a bad correspondent, editor and literary scoundrel. It is indeed a very specious of the thought. Dr. Everett's work has been well done, and presents Fichte in a light that must greatly aid readers of that philosopher.

FIFTY YEARS OF LONDON LIFE: MEMORIES OF A LIFE SPENT IN THE CITY. By Edmund Yates. New York: Harper & Bros. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

A readable book by a popular novelist, it is largely anecdotal, and includes many interesting letters. It gives us a pleasant idea of the social life of the old-time rich and club life in London, and some charming glimpses of the private life of notable literary men of the century. The least interesting portions to us have been those in which Mr. Yates treats of matters and the army, and laughed at the power of the Government to prevent his depredations. A few days ago Payne fell dead. But the remarks of the Secretary apply to the lieutenant of Payne, who is quite as much a rascal as was his late principal. There are some six hundred members of the fanatical gang, who will consider Payne's spirit as still leading them. Singular as it may seem, there are large numbers of people in the United States who maintain that these rascals are in the right, and that the Indians occupying the Indian Territory, guaranteed to them by the solemn deed and treaty of the Government, have no rights whatever to the stage of juvenile ailments, and should be made to carry the blame for the sins of the author of a bad correspondent, editor and literary scoundrel. It is indeed a very specious of the thought. Dr. Everett's work has been well done, and presents Fichte in a light that must greatly aid readers of that philosopher.

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## PACIFIC SLOPE.

### DOUBLE EXECUTION IN MONTEREY COUNTY.

Sentence of Convicted Polygamists Hand Sawn Off—Murder Trial at San Andreas.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

#### CALIFORNIA.

##### The Irrigation Convention.

FRANCISCO, December 5th.—In the Irrigation Convention of the evening session last night, Wm. Haug, State Engineer, took the floor, and said that State control of water was not advisable. He alluded to the past history of irrigation at some length. The Legislature had a great deal to do in the matter. He said that our system of irrigation in Spain, France, etc., was the result of the formation of irrigation districts among the irrigators themselves, thus forming a check on equal distribution. If irrigation rights go out, the laws should set up safeguards. Marsh's paper in the agricultural report for 1854 is recommended to all irrigators, especially to those to be invited to the every irrigation country. Water rights should be made good security for the investment. Now Capital is driven off to Colorado. He described the work he has been engaged in for the irrigators under orders of the State.

Professor Wiley, chemist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington, took the floor, and read a paper on the chemical uses of water in plant growth.

This morning the Chairman explained that all discussion on irrigating subjects were in order, and B. Marks, of Fresno, addressed the meeting, pointing out that we were not irrigators, but small shareholders, and did not think the Legislature could interfere in irrigation—condemned the present administration; pointed out our wealth, which was in the water, present under our feet, which extended the usefulness of irrigating waters; spoke in favor of an appropriation law, and said that the irrigators' bonds do not exist in the State. They want water themselves for their land. The Courts should not establish such rights. Nature has fitted us for irrigation, and our law must comply. The Spanish grant system is a fraud. He praised the Fresno Water Company's plan of selling irrigation rights and attaching them to the land.

George Church, of Fresno, read a paper on the duties of Judges. He pointed out the purity of the first principles of law, and wished to see a return to them. We would in that case get our rights.

Execution Postponed.

FRANCISCO, December 5th.—The execution of Leroy, for the murder of Skerret, has been postponed until January 2d.

**Verdict of Life Imprisonment.**

SAN ANDES, December 5th.—Frank Pareto, on trial here, to-day past for the murder of his wife, on March 7, 1874, was found guilty of murder to-day, and the jury fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

He commented Mr. Church's paper.

The following was submitted by the Committee on Legislation and Resolutions:

First—That the cubic foot per second be adopted as the unit of measurement throughout the state.

Second—It is important and desirable to institute a system of making all water rights of matter of record and report.

Third—That by the Legislature that all the water of the State, in natural streams and lakes, belong to the people, and are subject to appropriation by the people for irrigation, and further provided, that all lands situated in the State, capable of being irrigated, except lands already to be irrigated by said works.

Fourth—To provide the machinery for the necessary formation of irrigation districts, by which the owners of land may acquire water rights, and assess the lands for the purpose of collection, ditches, canals, and other works, or for public use, and that the waters so constructed, provided that the water already appropriated shall thereafter be utilized, as at present, for the benefit of the people.

For the irrigation of lands dependent, and further provided, that all lands situated in the State, capable of being irrigated, except lands already to be irrigated by said works.

Fifth—To so extend the law of eminent domain as to allow an irrigation district, or a corporation outside of an irrigation district, to condemn and pay for rights of way, lands, canals, ditches, and other works, for the benefit of the people, held by any person or corporation, or any other private rights of property, however established, which may be necessary for the appropriation or use of water, provided that in condemning any lands, all the time and expense of action for the same, and the cost of greater public interest shall be shown, that the irrigation district, with power, is defined as the area of the hydrographic district, while the hydrographic district is one without condenser power, but with regular power.

Sixth—To provide for a thorough and complete annual accounting for all the waters used by any and all districts or companies, and for a full and complete statement of the same between the appropriators, and for such other police regulations as may be necessary.

Seventh—That it is the duty of the people, Government is instrumental in the protection of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

The Constitution of our State recognizes and sanctions the appropriation of water, and does not recognize or sanction the practice of riparian rights, but follows the law of the land.

8. The law in relation to water rights, it is clearly the duty of the law-making power to so improve the law, as to make all the ambiguities, and render it definite and easy to be understood by the people and the Courts.

9. That the Legislature in this power is made, and shall be, subject to the law of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted among men, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was created, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and establishing a new constitution, which in their opinion, are best calculated to effect the safety and happiness of the people."

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